

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

NEWS

OF THE WORLD

★ EMANCIPATION

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SOUTH KOREA WORKERS CONTINUE BATTLE

In late August, the wave of strikes in South Korea seemed to be subsiding. Shipyard workers at Hyundai returned to work after Government negotiators persuaded Hyundai's reluctant managers to recognize an employee union, and extracted from them a promise of contract negotiations. Meanwhile the Government arrested a number of student leaders and some union leaders, accusing the latter of instigating violent protests in Changwan.

Then, on August 22nd, Lee Sok Kyu, a worker at the Daewoo Shipbuilding and Machinery Company, the second-largest in the country, was killed by splinters of an exploding tear-gas canister. Daewoo decided to close the shipyard at that point, saying the workers had refused to accept a compromise worked out by management and labor representatives over the workers' demands for higher wages, better housing, and improved working conditions. Lee's death and the decision to close the shipyard sparked a renewed round of demonstrations.

Labor unrest spread to Seoul as bus drivers and airport and hotel workers staged strikes. At this point President Chun broadcast a warning against "emerging leftists", and the National Police Headquarters charged that leftists were behind the labor disputes and ordered police across the country to seek them out.

On September 1st the college campuses re-opened for the fall semester, and within hours students at Seoul National University were protesting the arrests of students and labor leaders during the previous weeks. That same day, nearly 20,000 workers in Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan went out on strike as contract negotiations broke down. The Hyundai workers paraded through the streets of Ulsan, paralyzing sections of the industrial city, then rallied at the local sports stadium. The collapse of wage negotiations at Hyundai created fresh uncertainty in a labor situation dominated by hundreds of brief, easily-resolved walkouts at hundreds of small companies.

Tensions ran high in Ulsan that night as workers reportedly smashed windows and burned cars at the city hall. One striker was killed and three others wounded when a drunk driver ran into them. Workers interviewed near the shipyards held forth over various grievances, including safety hazards, poor ventilation, company intrusion into personal lives, and an overbearing atmosphere of paternalism.

On September 4th police raided industrial complexes in Ulsan and Pupyong, arresting about 200 strikers in the biggest wave of arrests since the current wave of labor insurgency began in July. In Ulsan, riot police stormed into the dormitories of Hyundai Heavy Industries and arrested 100 men they accused of smashing windows and burning cars. In Pupyong, 18 miles west of Seoul, the police arrested 100 workers in a Daewoo car plant who had taken over the administration building and had held company executives as virtual hostages for a while.

Both human-rights activists and opposition leaders accused the Government of deliberately overstating the extent of labor violence to try to justify a crackdown against the strikers. They pointed out that there has been violence in only a few of the 3200 strikes officially recorded this year, and more than 80% of them were settled within a few days. Nevertheless, the day after the Ulsan and Pupyong arrests, the Government revealed that they had arrested 300 strikers in other cities, and that 166 of the workers seized in Ulsan would be formally charged with criminal acts. In emphasizing the violent aspects of recent walkouts, officials have avoided mentioning that there has been almost no damage done to vital equipment, only two deaths, and few injuries.

On September 7th, between 5,000 and 10,000 workers occupied the Hyundai shipyards to underline their demand for the release of workers and union leaders seized by police. Several days later, thousands of stu-



Bus drivers in Seoul stage a sit-down strike. According to the New York Times, the banner translates "Down with pro-management unions."

dents at 40 campuses across South Korea took to the streets, calling for the overthrow of the Chun Government.

Covering an ongoing strike is difficult, as one has no idea of how things will end and therefore has no idea of what, out of the welter of events, will prove to be significant. So far, the most-remarkable phenomenon has been how restrained almost all of the strikers have been, while the temper of the owning/ruling class is starting to fray. Student and labor unrest presaged Chun's seizure of power in 1980, and doubtless there are many in the Military who are ready to put down the current dissent in blood. One thing the strikers and students have in their favor is the Government's anxiety to put forth a good image for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, although hosting the 1968 Olympics didn't stop the Mexican Government from killing 300 students in the Plaza of the Three Cultures.

plp

ORGANIZER FIRED - FIGHT GOES ON

Child-care workers of IWW Local IU 670 at the Berkshire Learning Center in Pittsfield, Massachusetts are at the brunt of a ruthless and methodically-planned union-busting campaign being waged by the Center's administration.

The Berkshire Learning Center is a private psycho-educational school. Last March the child-care workers (employed in the school's dormitories) circulated a union-authorization petition for IWW representation signed by over 85% of the workers. Marianne Rud, executive director of the school, was then confronted with this show of solidarity and subsequently recognized the Local.

After recognition, however, the administration started dragging their feet. Meetings with Union representatives were postponed or canceled, and allegations challenging the IWW's credibility were made by administrators. Workers were questioned about the Union, and new employers were encouraged by management not to join.

On August 4th Rud met with IU 670 delegate and corresponding secretary John Silvano. After asking him to resign his Union position, she told him to tell the other Union members to either leave the Union or leave the Center.

In response to this ultimatum a second petition was circulated, reminding Rud that the Local was recognized by both the IWW and the National Labor Relations Board, and that the rights of the Local and its members were protected under the National Labor Relations Act. Signed by another 85% majority, it was submitted to management. Infuriated by the workers' resolve, the administration swung into action.

On September 2nd management met with Mary Courtney, the Local's financial secretary. By the end of the meeting, Courtney had decided to resign from the Union. Coincidentally, she received a 2500-dollar increase in her annual salary on the day of her resignation.

With Courtney out of the way, the administration fired John Silvano on September 4th. In his termination paper

he was cited twice for his "continued Union activity". The BLC Local has since filed charges against the Center with the NLRB regional office in Boston. In addition to charging that Silvano was fired for his Union activity, the Local has also charged the Center with refusing to bargain collectively with Union representatives, threatening to terminate employees for Union activity, and attempting to "dominate and interfere with" the formation and structure of the Local. The NLRB is currently investigating the charges.

Despite the buyouts, firing, and intimidation by management, the BLC Local continues to fight. At a required attendance meeting concerning the Union on September 9th, management personnel expected to find an intimidated and coercible group. Instead, the workers, led by Union representative Brenda Dallmyer, submitted a petition "deploring" the firing of Silvano and the administration's union-busting activity. Signed by over 87% of the workers, it also demanded that Silvano be re-instated and that the administration "cease and desist" from its anti-Union activities.

Administrators responded to this petition by further discouraging Union activity and attempting to discredit the Union and Union organizers. Their statements made no impression on the workers, however, who by an overwhelming majority have decided to stay in the Union and fight for their rights. The Union has continued to preserve unity by holding frequent meetings, informing all workers of the latest developments, and advising them concerning their legal rights.

The BLC's union-busting campaign has attracted continued media coverage. The Berkshire Eagle, a Pittsfield-based newspaper, has run several articles about the Union and the charges brought against management. Area radio stations have also been covering the Union and the NLRB investigation. Requests for interviews and information are coming into the Local's office, some from as far away as the Boston area.

The workers' commitment to defend their right to organize and bargain collectively is matched only by the administration's determination to suppress the Union. The events of the last several months are only the beginning of a prolonged struggle between management and labor at the BLC.

DEFENSE FUND FORMED

The New York General Membership Branch has established a support fund to help John Silvano during his struggle against his illegal firing by the Berkshire Learning Center. Checks should be made out to the New York IWW GMB. Enclose a memo noting that the contribution is for the John Silvano Support Fund.

**An injury to One
is an injury to All !**

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IWW 1987 CONFERENCE



The IWW's '87 conference over Labor Day weekend brought over 30 Wobs from Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington to Vancouver, British Columbia. The community center where the conference was held was enlivened with displays of posters and pamphlets put out by the Vancouver GMB, and a collection of historical IWW publications owned by a local collector.

The conference opened with a report from General Secretary-Treasurer Penny Pixler, who noted that two shops had signed up with the IWW this year: Blackbird Graphics and Berkshire Learning Center. General Executive Board Chairman Allen Anger mentioned the special problems the high turnover (four out of seven) had caused for this year's GEB.

The first item on the agenda was a long discussion of the relationship of Canadian Wobblies, particularly Vancouver Wobs, to the General Administration in the US. In 1972 a referendum abolished the National Administrations in Canada and Sweden. Now Canadian membership is growing, and Canadian Wobs are faced with the impact the image of Canadian dues money going to

the US creates among would-be members. (Historically, all Canadian unions were British-based. After World War II, up to 80% of Canadian unions were US-based. Recently Canadian auto workers and woodworkers have split from US internationals, and locals of the United Food and Commercial Workers are reported to be considering doing likewise.)

No one suggested going back to the National Administrations, and indeed with 37 Canadian members, that would not be feasible. Nevertheless, it was agreed that some structural changes in the IWW, centering on dues and credentials, were necessary to reconcile solidarity and self-determination.

Signatures were collected on a referendum petition calling for a five-person GEB elected for two years on a staggered basis.

The financial report was presented. Members pointed out that originally the *Industrial Worker* had accepted paid advertising, and a return to this policy might be one way of cutting expenses.

The role of the *General Organization Bulletin* was

discussed, with some Wobs deploring the bickering that often goes on as a turnoff to new and potential members, and other Wobs upholding it as necessary for internal democracy.

Under organizing, FW Greg McDaniels gave a presentation on the Bright Day Janitorial Co-op in Minneapolis, which led into a discussion of co-ops and unions. It was suggested that the IWW try to give more support to our existing shops. FW Penny Pixler presented a number of organizing suggestions, noting that since the IWW's best recent successes seem to have been in organizing print co-ops, perhaps we should try to target them. FW Tom Wayman stressed the opportunistic element in organizing—you put out your flyers and see who responds—that makes targeting difficult.

One nomination for the GST and a few nominations for the GEB were made, but not enough for a slate, so the deadline for mail-in nominations was extended till October 1st.

A letter of encouragement to be sent to IWW prisoner members was drafted and circulated for signatures.

On Saturday night a wonderful program of IWW and other labor songs was presented at a local coffeehouse by Bruce Brackney, Mark Ross, the Citizens Band, and the Euphoniously Feminist Band.

The conference, which was covered by a local newspaper, adjourned early Sunday evening with a rousing version of the Wobbly anthem, "Solidarity Forever".

plp



Lucasville Update:
IWW PRISONER WORKERS'
ORGANIZING DRIVE CONTINUES

When a state goes into business and begins trafficking in interstate commerce, offering its 334 manufactured products and services in competition with private entrepreneurs, it naturally arouses the keenly-tuned money-grubbing noses of the commercial business establishment.

When a state goes further and uses its captive prison population as the principal source of labor in manufacturing and offering these 334 products and services, it bends the business community completely out of shape. After all, for a business sharpshooter or corporation to gain access to a labor pool whose salaries range from 8¢ an hour to a high of 31¢ an hour, they would have to relocate outside of Freedomland.

So it goes in the state of Ohio, where the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, through Ohio Penal Industries (OPI), grossed some \$15,000,000 in sales last year and projects a great expansion of sales in the future.

Ohio's creative use of its prison system as slave-labor camps roused as much interest in the IWW as it did in the business community, albeit for completely-different reasons. From the IWW point of view, the State of Ohio has clearly established an employment relationship with its prisoner workforce; this in turn establishes the State of Ohio as a public employer, and prisoners as public employees. This employer-employee relationship brings prisoners who work in Ohio Penal Industries squarely under the State's collective-bargaining laws, and within the jurisdiction of the Ohio State Employment Relations Board (SERB).

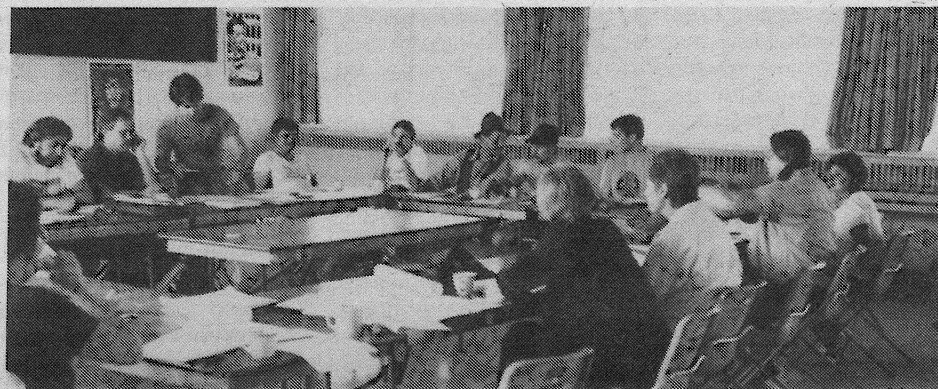
The State of Ohio says this is not so. It does concede, through its Attorney General, that it is indeed a public employer and has entered into an employment relationship in the OPI. But it argues that prisoners are not employees but only prisoners, and that their employment is simply incidental to their incarceration and rehabilitation.

The State seems to have the notion that employing prisoners at slave wages is rehabilitating. It also seems to be saying that membership in a union, and organizing for one's own mutual aid and protection in the workplace, have no rehabilitative value.

The SERB is currently weighing the Union's arguments and supporting documents against the Attorney General's position, and is expected to reach a decision in the next few weeks on whether the SERB has jurisdiction in this matter.

If the SERB upholds the Union's position, it will then examine the unfair-labor-practice charge filed by two prisoner members of the IWW, John Perotti and John Steward, incarcerated at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (SOCF) in Lucasville. They charge the prison administrators with interfering with the rights guaranteed by the State's collective-bargaining statutes. More specifically, they charge that the prison authorities are interfering with their organizing efforts on behalf of the IWW by confiscating Union membership cards and literature, and, among other things, refusing to allow them to forward dues and initiation fees to Union representatives.

Fellow workers Perotti and Paul R. Brumfield have



AROUND OUR UNION

WOBBLY ART SHOW TOURS COLORADO

After a very-successful three-week exhibit at a gallery in Denver, Carlos Cortez's traveling art exhibit was moved to the mining museum in Walsenburg, Colorado.

Walsenburg hasn't seen IWW activity since the coal strikes in 1927, when the Wobblies successfully closed all the coal mines in Southern Colorado and won a dollar-a-day increase in wages along with check-weighman and grievance procedures. On January 12th, 1928 the IWW Hall was sacked by a band of vigilantes led by the mayor of Walsenburg, its contents were burned, and several Wobblies were shot to death.

Walsenburg is just 15 miles north of the site of the infamous Ludlow Massacre. Victims and families of victims still inhabit much of this area, and many local folk remember the IWW. The artists represented in the exhibit should all feel a strong sense of pride that their work once again graces the walls of a place so rich in labor history and courage.

The art has hung in the mining museum during the entire month of September, and the film *The Wobblies* has been shown twice at the Walsenburg City Hall. Both the film and the exhibit were advertised in all the coal communities within 50 miles.

From Walsenburg the art exhibit moves to Boulder, Colorado, where we are planning a three-day IWW Festival at a small gallery October 9th through 11th, including showings of *The Wobblies* during the days and concerts in the evenings.

On October 12th we will grudgingly pack the art and send it to Allen Anger in Washington for some shows he has planned there. Colorado has thoroughly enjoyed it, and it will be sorely missed.

also filed a suit in the US District Court of Southwest Ohio (Case Number C-1-85-1180) contending that the prison bosses have violated their freedom of speech and assembly as guaranteed under the US Constitution. The trial is scheduled for November.

Meanwhile, the IWW organizing drive at the SOCF is proceeding full speed ahead, with more and more prisoners indicating interest and support.

Paul Poulos

MASSACHUSETTS WOBBS COMMEMORATE 1912 IWW LAWRENCE STRIKE

On Labor Day a contingent of Wobblies from Boston and the Pioneer Valley of Western Massachusetts joined thousands of others in a Bread and Roses Festival commemorating the 75th anniversary of the 1912 Lawrence Strike. The events, including lots of good music by FW Charlie King and many others as well as speeches from piecards and politicians, took place throughout the day on the Common in downtown Lawrence, where the great strike meetings were held in 1912. In the evening, folks moved over to a riverfront park among the old (now mostly vacant) mill buildings for a concert by several local groups along with Arlo Guthrie, Tom Paxton, and the IWW's own Utah Phillips. This was capped off with a grand display of fireworks.

The Wobblies set up a literature table between the United Auto Workers and the Mormons. We sold \$200 worth of literature as well as \$280 worth of Utah Phillips records, and we distributed hundreds of *Industrial Workers* and leaflets on the actual history of the Lawrence strike (as opposed to the homogenized but inaccurate version offered by the politicians and union fakirs). Fellow Worker Phillips also generated considerable good will for the One Big Union during his performances. For the industrial unionists, being in Lawrence felt a lot like coming back home.

Toronto Wobs Active

Toronto Wobs and supporters got together Tuesday, August 25th, to watch the films *Why Work?* and *The Wobblies* and to start discussions about how to build the IWW in Toronto. The presence of Theatre of No Fixed Address was appreciated by all. It is hoped that a general membership branch may soon be formed.

Brian Burch, a member of the IWW, was arrested on August 23rd at a protest against the presence of the US warship *Oliver Hazard Perry*. He was charged with "failure to leave premises when directed" when he joined with other protesters in demanding the release of people who had been arrested for holding a banner that said "We don't want your fucking war." A total of 12 people were arrested over the course of two days, all of whom are out pending trial.

NORTH AMERICAN LABOR NEWS

OREGON "ROLLING STRIKE" ENDS

Picket lines went up shortly after midnight September 16th outside Oregon prisons, mental hospitals, and selected state agencies as the Oregon Public Employees Union, representing about 40% of the state's public workers, walked out. The next day, those strikers were back on the job and the picket lines were elsewhere.

The "rolling strike" involved temporary strikes of a couple of days all across the state, and after September 16th included seven of the state colleges and universities where the union represented employees. The idea was to keep the State off balance without putting workers in an economic bind.

Quoth OPEU executive director Alice Dale: "I think the element of surprise is an extremely-effective tool for the union."

Another union spokesperson, Bentley Gilbert, said rolling strikes had been used in other disputes around the country, as they had the advantage of maintaining a steady level of participation in the strike—the first major one by this union.

"If you had this overwhelming enthusiasm and everyone was going out on strike out of control, then it would appear the strike was diminishing when people went back. We wanted a consistent level of commitment and energy and morale."

Talks between the union and the State began last March, and the union had been working under an extension of a two-year contract that had expired August 31st. The union wanted a raise of 4.5% retroactive to July 1st and another raise in July 1988, but settled September 24th for a 6% raise over two years and assurances that employees would not have to pay deductibles for health insurance.

HYATT CLARK SHUTS DOWN

In late August, Hyatt Clark Industries closed down. A week early, the papers claimed, because management feared the workers—nominally the owners—might sabotage the equipment. In such inglorious contradictions ended a half-baked experiment in worker ownership in capitalism.

General Motors owned Hyatt Clark for four decades and accounted for 90% of its specialized roller-bearing sales. In 1981, when GM wanted to close the plant, the workers took a 25% pay cut and borrowed 53 million dollars to buy the company under an Employee Stock Ownership Plan whereby employees received stock in the company as part of their compensation. Though the company showed a profit for some years under ESOP management, it was hurt by foreign competition with its outdated equipment.

It's hard to watch workers lose their jobs. One can only hope that none of them mortgaged their houses to raise money to help buy Hyatt Clark. Yet this sorry conclusion could have been predicted. When a company starts thinking about closing a plant, the first thing it does is stop investing in new equipment and cut back on maintenance. So what employee buyers are getting is probably not worth what they're paying for it. An Employee Stock Ownership Plan, while making workers nominal owners, doesn't give them real control of what they've bought. And in borrowing money to buy what is often an obsolete plant, worker-owners are leaving themselves without resources to update it. Finally, the idea of workers paying money to capitalists to gain possession of the means of production they have already paid for with their labor stinks.

BELL HELICOPTER WORKERS RATIFY THREE-YEAR CONTRACT

Ratification of terms of a new three-year contract has ended a three-week strike by United Auto Workers employed by Helicopter, a division of Textron. Affected by the pact are some 3900 UAW members.

Unionists launched the strike after the company refused to pay raises, insisting instead on lump-sum payments to the workers, who had not had a general pay increase since 1983. The workers, however, rightly realized that lump-sum payments mean less in the long run than annual percentage increases, as they don't compound. Also helping to trigger the strike was the company's insistence that workers pay part of their health-insurance premiums.

Under the agreement, Bell workers will get 3% pay increases plus 3% lump-sum increases the first year of the three-year contract; a 2% general raise plus a 2% bonus the second year; and only a 4% lump-sum increase the third year. Also quarterly cost-of-living raises will be granted, and workers will not have to pay any portion of their health benefits. Pension, life insurance, and dental, sickness, and accident benefits will be increased.

MISERABLE FIRST-QUARTER PAY INCREASE

According to a report from the US Labor Department, first-quarter 1987 contract agreements covering workers in major collective-bargaining groups average 1.7% annually over the life of the contract. Involved in these agreements were 230,000 workers under 58 different contracts.

COORS BOYCOTT CONTINUES

Contrary to widespread rumors, the boycott of Coors beer and other Coors products continues.

Last month the AFL-CIO fat cats, without so much as a word of consultation with the locked-out Coors workers or with any other boycotters, high-handedly declared the boycott ended in an obvious deal with Coors to keep out the Teamsters, who are trying to organize the firm. But the boycott of Adolph Coors' notorious semi-fascist corporation was never merely an AFL-CIO affair. The AFL-CIO millionaire bureaucrats may have sold out, but the other boycotters are standing fast—among them the IWW and other independent unions; Greenpeace, Earth First!, and other environmental organizations; feminist and anti-contra-aid groups; anti-war, anti-nuclear, and anti-apartheid groups; the Socialist Party; and many more.

Lane Kirkland can drink Coors' rat piss if he likes, but rebel workers everywhere will continue to **BOYCOTT COORS!**

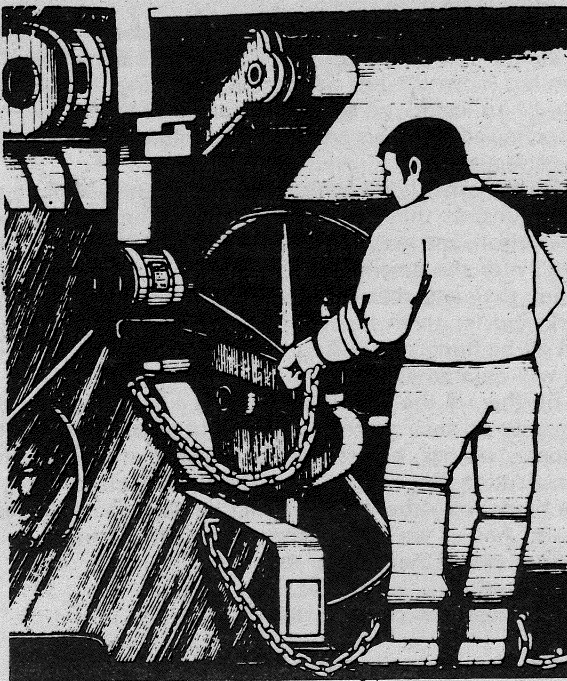
For more information on continuing the national boycott contact the Coors Boycott Committee, 655 14th Street, San Francisco, California 94114. Telephone (415) 861-0318.

TEACHERS STRIKE IN DETROIT

Teachers struck Detroit's public schools August 31st, one day before the scheduled start of classes. The 11,500 members of the Detroit Federation of Teachers voted in favor of a strike after the union's leadership urged rejection of the school board's two-year contract offer, which called for a pay freeze and reduction of medical benefits in the first year, and a 2% raise contingent on both an increase in State aid and a renewed property-tax levy in the second.

The teachers' union is seeking a one-year contract with a 14% pay raise. Elsewhere in Michigan, teacher strikes began in the Cassopolis, Gladstone, Hart, Marquette, and Mount Clemens districts, and continued in Deckerville and Marshall. Teachers are also striking in some districts of Idaho, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

ORGANIZE the UNORGANIZED



"FREE AGENT" BECOMES A STRIKING PHRASE

In a coincidence of timing, both major-league baseball and professional football were rocked in mid-September by the issue of free agency. The same day an arbitrator ruled that the 26 owners of baseball teams had "improperly conspired" to destroy the system of free agency, the head of the National Football League players announced that the union, unable to negotiate changes with owners covering free agency, would strike the next day.

In theory, free agency is simple: An athlete whose contract has expired is free to offer his services to any team, just as a team owner is free to sign any athlete not under contract. But the issue of when and how a player becomes free is the subject of complex rules, and has led to several previous strikes. Stripped of the oratory about "freedom" and "competitive balance", the issue is about lots of money. In 1976, the last season before baseball got free agency, the average player salary was \$51,501. In 1986, the average was \$412,520. So the players walk the picket lines, while the team owners scramble to line up scab players.

PEACE PROFESSIONALS UNIONIZE

The United States' first labor union for peace activists has been formed. It is called the Union of Peace Professionals.

According to initial statements, the union was formed because members find "our very commitment to our work often makes it easy for us to mistreat ourselves as workers and for others to take advantage of our commitment, even if it is unwary and with the best intentions".

"As people who have chosen peace work as our career," said union president Chris Brown, "we're in this for the long haul. We deserve to earn a living wage and work a 40-, not a 60- or 80-, hour workweek."

According to Brown, who also serves as executive director of Californians for a Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze in Los Angeles, one purpose of the union is to help eliminate "burnout". He said peace professionals often have to retire after working only a few years due to stress or inability to meet rising personal expenses. "However, when we burn out, the benefit of our experience is lost to the movement."

The union asks that if members need to work more than a regular 40-hour week, they be granted compensatory time off. It also asks that members receive a minimum of two weeks of vacation per year, plus a number of personal days and time off to attend professional conferences each year. It recommends comparable standards for part-time workers.

The union will also implement a group health-care policy for which employers will be expected to compensate.

To prevent disputes, the union asks for written job descriptions. Should disputes occur, the union stipulates that qualified third-party mediators be engaged through the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Association.

The union also asks employers to provide training and developmental experiences for members through attendance at seminars, job sharing, or the like.

"Our newsletter will list job openings," said Brown. "Eventually, we hope to be able to advertise for jobs and go into colleges and recruit peace professionals the same way the Military does."

The Operating Statement of Solidarity presents the bargaining power of the union by saying: "We also recognize our ability as workers to bring unity to the movement for peace regardless of the particular policies of our employers, and we will seek to be a positive influence in that direction." It further states: "The primary purpose of this union is to improve the status of peace workers by calling collective attention to our situation and expressing solidarity with each other."

Members dues are \$25 or six hours' pay per year. Comments or dues can be sent to Ruth Landahl, Secretary/Treasurer, PO Box 121072, Nashville, Tennessee 37212, (615) 256-7363, or Chris Brown, 7250 West Franklin (112), Los Angeles, California 90046, (213) 851-4930.

FORD WORKERS RATIFY CONTRACT

On September 30th, Ford workers approved the recently-negotiated contract between the United Auto Workers and the company by a margin of nearly 3 to 1.

The UAW agreement calls on Ford to provide jobs for all its current 104,000 factory workers for the three-year life of the contract unless sales decline or the cost exceeds \$500 million. The agreement also provides for a 3% wage increase in the first year, and lump-sum payments equal to a 3% raise in the second and third years. The lump-sum payments aren't added to the basic wage of the union workers, so they won't show up in overtime payments or severance pay. If the workforce shrinks by attrition, one guaranteed job is kept for every two workers who leave.

In return for company assurances on job security, the UAW agreed to work toward eliminating "unproductive" workers and to adopt the concept of workers operating in teams on car manufacture rather than on assembly lines.

The approval of the Ford contract clears the way for more-intense bargaining with General Motors. The GM contract expired September 14th, but the union continues to work under its terms as negotiations focused on Ford. GM makes about 70% of the contents of the cars it sells, against about 50% for Ford. GM has said many of its factories cannot make parts as cheaply as outside suppliers (non-union), and has earmarked some of its plants to be closed.

In Toronto, the Canadian Auto Workers ended a three-day strike against Chrysler's Canadian subsidiary that involved 10,000 workers in mid-September. The agreement included an automatic inflation adjustment in pensions for current and future retirees, up to 5% a year. Reportedly, the October 1st agreement between CAW and Ford in Canada contained a similar pension adjustment.

IWW T-SHIRTS IWW T-SHIRTS IWW T-SHIRTS

The San Francisco IWW GMB has red T-shirts with black IWW insignia for sale. Sizes small, medium, large, and extra large: \$10. San Francisco Bay GMB, Box 40485, San Francisco, California 94140.

LEFT SIDE LEFT SIDE LEFT



The retired cowboy actor, in referring to the rising cost of living, told a group of labor skates recently that "a rising tide lifts all boats". We all know that Ronnie and his ilk are the proud possessors of seaworthy yachts, but what about those of us who don't have any boats?

One lady here in the Windy City can't put up with the smell of horses. Ever since she was a child during the Second World War she has had this aversion. It was then that she and her family, along with some hundred thousand other residents of Freedomland who happened to be of Japanese ancestry, were incarcerated by a freedom-loving christian government as enemy aliens. Never mind that a great majority of these people were born on this side of the ocean.

This woman and her family, before being sent to the "relocation camps", were housed temporarily in the Santa Anita racetrack stalls in Los Angeles. It seems that horse racing was a non-essential industry during those days, so there was plenty of room for Japanese. These stalls were hastily-converted way stations where these people would be housed until a benevolent government could prepare more-permanent lodgings in the desert resorts. "Temporary" turned out to be governmentese for four months or more, so this family spent four months sleeping amid the aroma of *pferd-wasser*. Some 45 years later this lady still can't stand any smell remotely reminiscent of horse.

I remember during that same war visiting *braceros* employed under a special emergency program, as well as poor Chicano families from the Southwest on Wisconsin farms. They were usually housed in buildings where the farmers were forbidden by law to keep their livestock or even their chickens.

The *braceros* from Mexico who didn't speak any English somehow were the worst off of all. Whatever leftover crop from last year the farmer couldn't sell constituted the sole diet of these workers. Depending on which farm you happened to be on, your diet could be parboiled potatoes three times a day, or it could be spinach, cauliflower, rutabagas, or what have you.

Getting back to what happened to the Japanese during the war here in Freedomland, these people were told they were to leave by such a date, and all they could take with them was the clothes on their backs and what they could carry in a valise. Many of these people, through years of hard work in keeping with the much-hallowed Protestant work ethic, had accumulated their own homes and vehicles, and those who had become farmers had accumulated farm equipment as well.

As one graduate of that experience told me when his family got the order to move, they were besieged by white christian neighbors offering to help them out. Among the generous offers were two dollars for an automobile, a dollar for a tractor, six bits for the living-room piano, and so on. Those who had farms naturally lost them completely.

It is curious to note that in Hawaii, where over two-thirds of the population was of Japanese ancestry, outside of a brief reign of terror following Pearl Harbor there was no internment of Japanese Hawaiians. In Hawaii most non-Caucasians were field hands and did not own any property. In California many field hands saved their money and bought farms of their own: land that was on the hillsides and long considered unfit for growing anything by the native sons o'. Using agricultural techniques inherited from centuries in their mountainous homeland, they not only developed better orchards and produce farms than their white neighbors, but they covered them up competition-wise.

It was a good way to get rid of the competition and also to take over their developed farmland. The Herren-volk farmers, however, did not know Oriental farming techniques, and by the time the Japanese got out of the concentration camps they were able to buy their farms back real cheap.

Let it not be said that Freedomland has anything against the Japanese, at least those of the upper class. Look at all the industry over there that is undercutting and underselling labor over here.

At the same time, one researcher points out that one half of one percent of one year's international military expenditure could buy all the farm equipment needed to increase food production and achieve self-sufficiency in food-deficit low-income countries within this decade. That's not to mention what all could be done if the other 99.5% could be taken away from the militarists, politicians, and other parasites and put into socially-constructive work. You know damn well that those babies aren't going to voluntarily relinquish their gravy train. It's a messy job, fellow workers, but somebody's got to do it.

C. C. Redcloud

FACTS FROM THE TRUE NORTH

Canada's national newspaper the *Globe & Mail* prints a regular supplement, *Report on Business*, that carries items of interest to members of the local bourgeoisie. This glossy magazine also carries little tidbits of trivia on its back page—from the number of cats in the World to the average number of times a day an upper-class twit brushes his teeth. But recently it carried one real piece of useful information—that in 1985 there were 554,793 work-related accidents in Canada that caused permanent disabilities and required workers to take time off to recover. Of course this little two-liner note in small print on the state of health of the workers was far outweighed by the promotion of articles on the health of corporate profits.

Discrimination against workers is a daily occurrence that befalls even their children. We grow up in a system that professes equality of opportunity, while the reality is that inequality is perpetuated in a thousand ways. Take, for example, the school system—where children are given an education that teaches them to conform to authority and accept the status quo as something natural, and fits them into "socially acceptable" modes of behavior, attitude, and thought.

A recent book published by educators critical of the system in Ontario notes that in that province the schools systematically discriminate against working-class children, ethnic minorities, and women. Their findings were based on over 20 years of evidence from studies in Canada and other countries.

How does this discrimination operate? In one example educators looked at a 1983 Toronto survey and found that only 46% of the working-class children were in advanced high-school levels that would allow them to enter university, while 88% of the children from so-called "middle-class" families were in those levels. And a 1978 study found that only 7% of the working-class children in Ontario end up in university, compared to 33% of the children whose parents held professional or managerial jobs.

The differences between working-class kids and their upper- and middle-class peers begin before they even enter school. For instance, those who are read to at home do better than the others. The problem is that working-class parents trying to make ends meet, working in positions of "lower status", do not have the time, money, or energy to follow through on such training. So when the working-class kids enter the school system, they are looked on as dullards and slow learners.

The educational system further re-inforces these class differences. Children learn that "normal" life is middle-class life. Manual-labor jobs are of lower status than are professional jobs. School is the training ground for a competitive life, and you're a failure if you don't make enough money to live comfortably. In this atmosphere, in which children are never taught the history of working people and their struggles and are made to look down on their own class position, it's no wonder they're doomed before they begin.

Len Wallace

READERS SOAPBOX

WE CANNOT SHRINK FROM THIS

Many of us remember the McCarthy era. It can return. Liberty and civil rights are never safe. They must be fought for day after day.

Judge Warren Chan of King County Superior Court in the state of Washington has ordered the Freedom Socialist Party (FSP), an adamantly feminist and courageous working-class party, to turn over the minutes of their meetings for scrutiny by "Big Brother's" court. The FSP rightly refuses.

This order from the political state, the executive committee of the ruling class, grew out of a case in which a former member of the FSP, one Richard Snedigar, is seeking to reclaim from the FSP a donation he made while he was a member. Snedigar claimed the FSP had subjected him to "undue pressure" to get his money from him. But in his depositions Snedigar contradicted himself, admitting that he had donated freely. The court showed no valid reason to assume that judicial scrutiny of the FSP minutes would help solve the case.

Were the FSP to yield to Snedigar, which they rightly refuse to do, we and all other organizations could be forced to refund every dollar ever donated, which would clearly bring plain old bankruptcy to all.

Also, were the FSP to yield to the political state, which they also rightly refuse to do—that is, were they to submit their minutes (their papers, as the Constitution has it) to the judicial arm of the ruling class, all the rest of us could be forced to surrender ours, thereby betraying all members and supporters and exposing them to persecution.

On the other hand, with the FSP comrades sticking to their guns, as they fully intend to do, they themselves face prison, and they are facing it in the old-time Wobbly style, with the determination not to betray the trust of either their members or their supporters. If we shrink back and let them be flung in the calaboose, then we can all be flung in too. And if we shirk our duty to them we will deserve our penalty.

Further, if the FSP loses, as they surely might, then not only do they go to the clink, but all of their private income, savings, horses, cars, and other effects, as the Constitution has it, can be "reasonably" seized. If this can be done to them, then it can be done to all the rest of us. And if we let it happen to them, then we will deserve that it happen to us.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!

All who read this, please give it serious thought and contact the FSP, offering any support you can: Freedom Socialist Party, 5018 Rainier Avenue South, Seattle, Washington 98118.

In Solidarity

George La Forest, X332008
610 South 6th Street
Rockford, Illinois 61108
(815) 964-1516

TIRED OF JUST STARING AT THE BOOB TUBE?

Do a critique of the class relationships on your favorite show. The hegemony of the owning class is never guaranteed, but has to be mobilized by social and cultural struggles to actively generate the consent of the working class. So how are the interests and viewpoints of those who are paying for the program being expressed? What are the mechanisms, tactics, and strategies of the powerful that are being acted out? How are working-class versions of class relationships invalidated or subordinated?

Dear Friends:

I would like to share with you an interesting experience that should not only please you, but also put a smile on your face. I can assure you it did for many of us here in Austin, Minnesota.

The incident took place at this year's Minnesota State AFL-CIO convention. A delegation calling themselves Local Number 9, representing the people who crossed a sanctioned picket line set up by UFCW Local P-9 in August 1985, attended. They brought with them a resolution designed to gain support and credibility for what they had done. Needless to say, their task became increasingly difficult as the convention went on.

The very presence of P-9 people distributing literature confirmed that the fight against the Hormel Company has not reached a conclusion.

On the second day of the convention, both sides presented arguments. Local 9 argued that they were doing everything possible to restore strikers to their jobs. They called on the AFL-CIO to stop the boycott of Hormel products. On the other side, P-9 mentioned that 17 months of the trusteeship had not accomplished anything. Not one striker had returned to work. Also, the indefinite-recall rights had been negotiated away by Local 9's own parent union.

In conclusion, the resolution presented by Local 9 was not supported. A revised resolution, saying that the AFL-CIO will urge the Hormel Company to begin hiring strikers, passed unanimously.

P-9 and Proud

Denny Mealy

PRE-1920 LITERATURE SOUGHT

Dear FWs:

I am trying to collect copies of pre-1920 (pre-Leninist and pre-Stalinist) socialist and radical literature (especially that published by the Charles H. Kerr Company). If any of you are willing to part with any copies, please drop me a line noting author, condition, and cost.

In solidarity

Len Wallace
346 Randolph Street
Windsor, Ontario N9B 2T6, Canada

*EDUCATION *ORGANIZATION *EMANCIPATION



AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

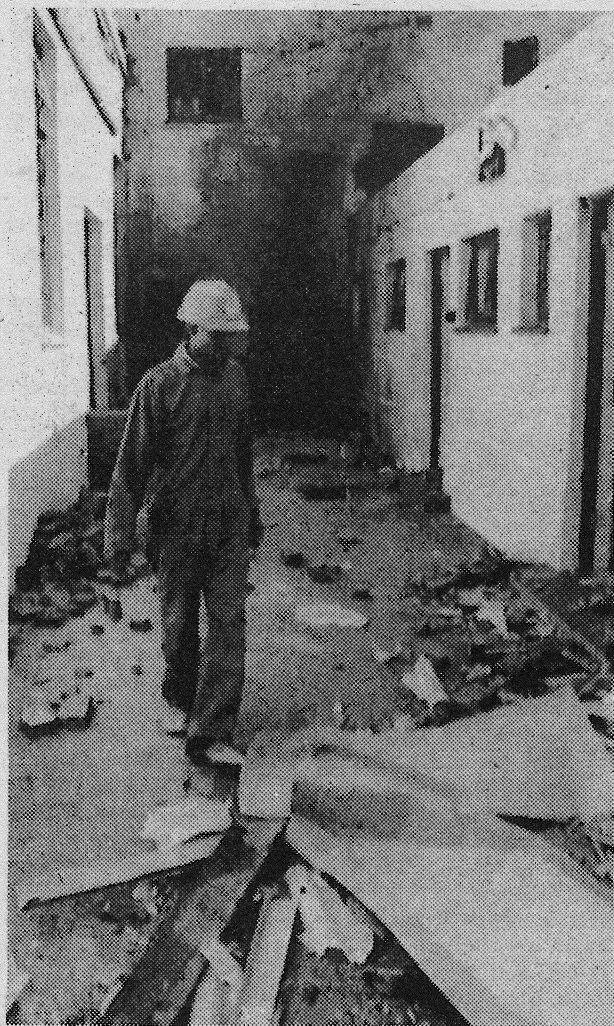
Industrial Worker

Carlos Cortez, Mike Hargis, Penny Pixler

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South African Workers Dig In!



A worker in Cape Town outside the regional headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, which was damaged August 29th by a bomb.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions successfully held its first national congress last July, with some 1500 delegates endorsing the ANC's Freedom Charter and alliance with "other sectors" in the "national liberation movement"—though insisting on working-class leadership in that alliance.

While COSATU continued to move closer to the African National Congress and United Democratic Front in recent months, many activists continue to argue that COSATU must retain its political and organizational independence. The UDF published a lengthy article last November—in its official journal *Isizwe* (*The Nation*)—attacking syndicalist ideas and arguing that unions should "act as a major link between political organizations and the struggle".

In the nearly two years since COSATU was founded, it has succeeded in consolidating its 33 initial affiliates (plus those unions that joined later) into 12 broad industrial unions with more than 750,000 paid-up members. Even in the wake of the defeat of the miners' strike, strikes continue to sweep South Africa. The miners' strike was broken through a combination of mass dismissals and Government repression that injured some 350 miners and saw hundreds more arrested. (Pre-strike stockpiling of gold and coal and COSATU's inability to spread the strike to transport and refining operations also played a key role in undermining the strike.) Yet COSATU did win substantial improvements over the Chamber of Mines' final pre-strike offer, including substantially-improved death benefits. Just after the return to work, 62 miners qualified for those benefits when an explosion wracked the Saint Helena gold mine.

REPRESSION

Moses Mayekiso, president of the COSATU-affiliated National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, is facing treason charges in the Rand Supreme Court along with four other Alexandria activists. The president of the COSATU affiliate representing streetcar workers has been detained since May 25th. 115 NUMSA members were arrested in late August following a strike at the Government-owned Samancor Company (a thousand strikers were fired for joining the strike protesting the dismissal of 20 union activists).

The Government has appointed a new, secret Directorate of Media Relations charged with deciding whether newspapers are complying with new censorship regulations introduced in late August, but retroactive to June 11th. Under the regulations, publications promoting "revolution or uprisings in South Africa; breaking down of public order; stirring up of feelings of hatred or hostility toward local authority or security forces;... and boycott actions and acts of civil disobedience" (*Johannesburg Star*) could be shut down for up to three months at a time or subjected to prior censorship. The head of the new directorate claims he will oversee "a system of 'scientific evaluation' of whether newspapers were promoting violent revolution", explaining that "My job basically revolves around establishing good media relations."

STRIKE WAVE

A Government report issued shortly before the recent miners' strike reported that more than a million workers, 282 of them white, had been involved in some 2530 recorded strikes over the last six years. This year, wages and

salaries are rising by an average of 20%, for the first increase in spending power in three years—though workers are recovering only about half the amount lost last year to inflation. The *Weekly Mail* reports that "wildcat stoppages are taking place every day" in a wide range of industries.

Coca-Cola workers are involved in a slowdown demanding equal treatment, and have formed a co-ordinating committee linking unions at the company's six South African bottling plants. The National Union of Metalworkers (NUMSA), meanwhile, is moving toward actions against individual employers following Government activity to outlaw the union's national strike as it got under way.

Faced with tightening restrictions on strike activity and frequent dismissals of strikers, workers are moving to direct-action tactics including quickie and sitdown strikes, slowdowns, and work-to-rule actions. During the miners' strike, 3,000 mineworkers forced into an Anglo American mine at gunpoint occupied the mine, and 23 were subsequently arrested when police succeeded in evicting them. Police used tear gas on 600 striking meat-packers engaged in a sitdown strike August 6th.

SAFETY CAMPAIGN

The National Union of Mineworkers has launched a campaign for mine safety, demanding the right to elect safety stewards, refuse dangerous work, receive safety training, and protect members exercising their right to refuse unsafe work. Last year set a new record for work-related deaths in South Africa's gold mines, with 776 miners dying. (The previous record of 772 deaths was set in 1937.) The NUM has now organized half of South Africa's mineworkers, and hopes to further expand its organization following the recent strike. "We will not rest as long as our people are dying underground," explains NUM leader Cyril Ramaphosa. "For us, every death is one too many."

While COSATU affiliates remain in the forefront of South Africa's ongoing class war, the recently-formed National Azanian Council of Trade Unions (organized out of the merger of the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Council of Trade Unions on a program of black-led, worker-controlled unions) has also been active in several disputes, including joint campaigns with COSATU unions. NACTU has some 300,000 members, and met recently with the Pan Africanist Congress (an exiled black-nationalist organization competing with the ANC).

MASSIVE FIRINGS FORCE SOUTH AFRICAN MINE SETTLEMENT

The firing of more than 40,000 miners forced the 250,000-member National Union of Mineworkers to end their three-week-old strike August 30th—the largest and costliest strike in South African history. Nine miners were killed by company guards and police, 300 were wounded, and more than 400 were arrested in the course of the strike.

The NUM sought a 30% across-the-board wage increase, which it later lowered to 27% in talks with mine owners. The companies refused to budge from their pre-strike offer of a 15-to-23.4% pay hike, though they did raise benefits and holiday pay after two weeks, and the union was forced to settle for what the companies had offered.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the miners' union, acknowledged after the settlement that the closing of mine shafts by the giant Anglo American Corporation and the firing of the workers had been a major factor in the decision to accept the employers' offer. He said the rehiring of all fired workers was part of the settlement, but an Anglo American spokesman said the company would only rehire miners "where possible".

Ramaphosa said the strike had exposed Anglo American's liberal image as a facade: "Throughout this strike it has been clear that there is no such thing as a liberal bourgeois." But he admitted that the union's failure to make much of an impact on the miners of Goldfields, the most hard-line of mine employers, was a problem that would have to be addressed. The company does not recognize the union.

The strike, though ostensibly over wages and working conditions, is actually part of the continuing battle between the miners and mine owners for South Africa's wealth, as gold and coal account for more than half the country's total foreign earnings. Previous mine strikes have collapsed within 48 hours, but the three-week strike demonstrated the union's potential strength and marked a turning point in South African labor-management relations.

During the strike, a powerful bomb caused severe damage to the newly-opened regional headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in Cape Town. Four months ago two explosions damaged the 10-story headquarters of the Congress in downtown Johannesburg, which subsequently had to be vacated for structural repairs.

The South African Government used the strike as the occasion to announce that it was assuming yet more emergency power to censor the country's press and to close for up to three months newspapers it believes are promoting acts of civil disobedience and boycotts or promoting the image of radical groups. The new curbs, which supplement the existing restrictions under a 14-month-old emergency decree as well as over a hundred laws restricting the media, are directed specifically at the alternative press.



It was the day of the dead as 30 or less of us stood in a London street watching Soley, the Labour Member of Parliament, unveil a plaque to honor Michael Collins, the late late Minister of Finance in de Valera's Irish Government of 1922. Collins was "The Big Fellow", and he was gunned down in 1922 for signing for a divided Ireland. And in that London street soft Irish voices told of old battles of martyrs and of dead heroes, and above it rose the sound of "My sister knew his sister; ah, god, she was a lovely woman." And after the drape had fallen from the plaque we drifted along the road to the public library for the reception and the drinks.

Sir Roger Casement, hung by the British Government as a traitor, was exhumed from his prison grave and secretly shipped back to Ireland for a State funeral just a handful of years ago. And the American Government, not to be outbid by the soft-centered Europeans, sent their undercover squad of gravediggers to France to dig up the remains of Private Eddie Slovik, late of the American Army. Poor Eddie's only claim to fame is that he was the only American soldier executed by a firing squad in the face of the far-off enemy, despite pleas for mercy even up to General "Ike". And Eddie was executed and buried in that "far-off foreign field" in an unmarked grave in the Year of Our Lord 1945. But in 1987, when war is the order of the day, poor Eddie's remains have been disinterred and shipped back to his hometown of Detroit Motown for a private and peaceful final burial. For poor Eddie was truly "the quiet American", if somewhat puzzled by it all, in that US warriors' Valhalla that he shares with General Ike.

Comrades, let us indeed cry for the dead, for the matter of the death of three old people, extortion, and plain terror has yet to be explained away despite official report after official report on the running of the London Nye Bevan home for the old. And we still look on as local politicians, union bully boys and girls, and professional "bleeding hearts" run like rats out of a broken sewer. You may ask who was Nye Bevan; and the answer, comrades, is that for a whole generation he was and still is the darling of humanitarian socialism. A Danton and a Robespierre, he carried the scarlet banner of socialism from out of the coal-mining valleys of Wales into the hearts and minds of the British working class, into the debating chambers of Parliament, and—in his role as Danton—into the finest restaurants of London. And a London Labour group named a house of terror—an old people's "home"—after him, and now the question is who is going to be the fall guy or girl for what I hold is bloody murder, extortion, and plain human terrorization of elderly people. It is an interesting problem, comrades, compounded by a poisonous collection of "bleeding hearts", carpetbagging Labour Party politicians, and freeloading bar rats.

Speaking of Welsh Wales (and who isn't?), Arthur Scargill of the miners' union and the members are still standing their ground in the face of the British Coal demand for a six-day workweek. And in the latest battle of the workers against Sir Robert Haslam and British Coal, Ma Thatcher is not eager for another struggle with the British miners. At issue is the demand by the State coal bosses that they be given the right to sack any miner accused, rightly or wrongly, of any action away from work that the coal bosses disapprove of. It can be argued that this is a simplistic version of the case, but this is what the coal bosses, on behalf of Ma Thatcher's State, are demanding. A miner could be arrested a hundred miles from his place of work while trailing along on a Ban the Bomb protest: arrested, charged, and found not guilty by the Law of any offense. Yet because of that arrest the State coal bosses would demand the right to sack that miner.

Scargill has given the Establishment's right wing what they have always whined for in the media: that ol' "secret vote" for strike action if it comes to a physical showdown with Ma Thatcher; and the miners voted by a 77% majority in support of strike action if it should become necessary. The scab union, as expected, voted to accept the six-day week and Ma Thatcher's away-from-work-style sackings, but Ma is sending messages to the coal bosses not to risk another battle against an undefeated militant working-class mining population. While in London one-day strikes by the men and women of the public transport system flare and burn out as they see their industry destroyed by private shareholding greed.

Babu Shah was a London conductor who was knifed and murdered on his bus, and the bus union called on its members to take their busses off the road on the day of Babu Shah's funeral, though Shah's widow pleaded with them not to inconvenience the public. But come the day of Babu Shah's funeral busses were off London's roads as the workers took their place around the grave of their murdered comrade who died trying to earn his weekly wage, and by their action they showed their loyalty to a fellow worker—yea, even unto the death.

Arthur Moyse, London

TWO BOOK REVIEWS

The Inside Game: Winning With Workplace Strategies, by Joe Uehlein and Ray Abernathy, Industrial Union Department (AFL-CIO), 815 16th Street Northwest, Washington DC 20006, 84 pages, single copy free, additional copies \$2.50 each

This clear, well-written organizing manual is important for what it says and for what it means.

What it says is that unions can win in the workplace without going on strike—through “a campaign to build solidarity and then use that solidarity to pressure the employer from the inside” (Page 9). It explains that workers need to do this because employers have turned the stay-out strike into a weapon to destroy the unions.

What it means is that somebody at AFL-CIO headquarters has finally realized that labor cannot go on with business-unionism as usual. Organized labor is losing on all fronts—losing strikes, losing representation elections, and (most critical for AFL-CIO headquarters) losing dues payers. The Special Projects/Co-ordinated Campaigns program, headed by Joe Uehlein, is an effort to find ways to turn this situation around. In an earlier manual entitled *Developing New Tactics: Winning With Co-ordinated Corporate Campaigns*, it advocated such campaigns. Now it is offering a more-powerful strategy, based on the unions’ fundamental strength—worker solidarity.

“The best way to achieve the solidarity needed is to establish an active *Workplace Organizing Committee*, a team of rank-and-file workers who function as an expansion of the normal union negotiating team, and work from the *inside* to agitate and pressure the employer prior to and during the bargaining process.” (Page 7) The manual gives step-by-step advice on setting up such a committee, on involving workers in it, and on the jobs it will need to do. On the whole, this is good advice.

The committee should begin by educating workers on the issues that affect them. “When rank-and-file union members are first *educated*, then *involved* in the development and presentation of demands, they invariably become *interested* and *empowered*.” (Page 12) Through discussion meetings and a membership survey, the committee should learn what workers think about the issues so the bargaining team can represent them better. Most remarkable (for the AFL-CIO), this manual even says that union members should elect their own bargaining team!

Birth of a Co-operative (Hoedads Incorporated, a worker-owned forest labor co-op), by Hal Hartzel Jr., available from Hulogos’i Co-operative Publishers, Post Office Box 1188, Eugene, Oregon 97440, \$12.95 plus \$1.55 shipping

Hulogos’i is the Yahi word for yew, a tree that grows along the Pacific coastal range and has been adopted as the name of this publishing company, a group of young people who have little desire to compete in the urban job market and choose instead to work at re-forestation, an arduous and poorly-compensated occupation.

Most re-forestation has been done by the Forestry Service, which paid private contractors using recruited migratory labor to plant seedlings in de-forested areas to replenish timber resources. Such labor was usually found in the Skid Road areas of nearby towns.

The Hulogos’i group decided to form their own co-operative and contract directly with the Forestry Service, and this 350-page paperback is a history of the venture from their uncertain beginnings to their successful establishment as a worker-owned co-operative.

Such a venture is not without its conflicts. One of the disputes was over the time-honored practice of concealing leftover seedlings at the end of the day while still collecting credit for so many trees planted, a common practice of labor contractors. Those in favor of not wast-

The manual presents an intelligent discussion of tactics, including media events, demonstrations, and work-to-rule. Perhaps the most-important discussion centers on how to work without a contract. Since the typical collective-bargaining contract gives many advantages to the employer, workers who are not bound by a contract but who do practice solidarity can bring intense pressure on bosses. The manual gives a few good ideas on how to do this. Finally, it points out that workplace organizing will not eliminate the need for stay-out strikes, but can make strikes more powerful.

The manual includes case studies of successful workplace campaigns by union locals, as well as checklists and examples for the different jobs the Workplace Organizing Committee will have to do, plus an appendix of legal advice.

The basic powerful message of solidarity is mixed with advice intended to preserve the authority of business-union officials and lawyers. “The Workplace Organizing Committee should in no way supplant or oversee the normal bargaining committee . . .” (Page 9) “Activities should be undertaken only after consultation with legal counsel . . .” (Page 25) “Be sure to contact your international union and/or the Industrial Union Department (AFL-CIO) for assistance.” (Page 47) People who really get the solidarity message will find that they don’t need to follow this kind of advice.

A more-important limitation of this manual is that it says nothing about organizing the unorganized. This is very important, because the failure to organize the unorganized is a major cause of unions’ problems. Many in-plant organizing methods can be used in organizing a non-union workplace, and it’s too bad the authors didn’t point this out.

But despite its limitations, this manual is extremely important and deserves to be read by everyone who is interested in serious union organizing.

“IBM”

NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

FW Ben Trant is working on a project about Wobblies who fought in the Spanish Civil War. If anyone has any information about them, please write him at 2825 West-over Road, Shreveport, Louisiana 71108.

ing seedlings eventually won out when it was seen that the Forestry Service showed more confidence in the co-operative, not to mention the ecological principle.

It goes without saying that most of the founders of this co-operative were socially as well as ecologically conscious. They drew their inspiration from the Makah people, who when felling a tree to build a house or a dugout canoe would say the words: “We will make you live again!”

There were also the difficulties of keeping accounts in order, especially when the co-operative began to expand into different crews, so that records had to be kept of who worked where on which days. This was all besides the physical work entailed, which under many climatic conditions could be taxing at the least. Problems like snow, rain, and rocky terrain were often essential factors in determining how well crews were paid.

This book is profusely illustrated with photographs and line drawings by the participants in this venture, along with first-hand accounts of both pleasures and tribulations of a diverse group of people of both sexes, as well as different ethnic groups working together.

This book was published to show that it is possible for workers to have substantial control over their own work, even to the extent of keeping up on the necessary bureaucratic paperwork.

Farewell FWs

HARVEY O’CONNOR

Radical journalist and former IWW member Harvey O’Connor died in Little Compton, Rhode Island August 29th at the age of 90.

Born in Minneapolis, O’Connor grew up in a working-class family in the Pacific Northwest. After graduating from Tacoma High School, he worked from 1915 to 1918 in logging camps, where he became a Wobbly and a supporter of the Socialist Party.

As editor of the socialist *Seattle Daily Call* in 1918 and 1919, O’Connor played an important role in the 1919 Seattle general strike. He would later write a superb history of that strike under the title *Revolution in Seattle* (New York, 1964). During the five years after 1919, he edited left and labor papers in Washington state.

Moving east in 1924, O’Connor served as editor of the *Locomotive Engineers’ Journal* for three years before becoming Eastern Bureau chief of the pro-labor news service Federated Press from 1927 to 1930.

During the Depression, O’Connor became a well-known popular writer whose highly-critical biographies of bosses skewered corruption, excess, and exploitation. Continuing the socialist-populist tradition of Henry Demarest Lloyd and Gustavus Myers, O’Connor told the stories of *Mellon’s Millions* (1933), *The Guggenheims* (1937), and *The Astors* (1941). He was also a key advisor to militants wishing to break the stranglehold of craft-unionism in the steel industry in the mid-’30s, and the author of the fine agitational book *Steel-Dictator* (1935).

O’Connor worked as publicity director for the Oil Workers’ International Union (CIO) from 1945 to 1948, and published a lively history of that union in 1950. His studies of the economics of oil led him to write two pioneering studies of oil and imperialism, *The Empire of Oil* (1955) and *World Crisis in Oil* (1962).

As many radical intellectuals moved right in the 1950s, O’Connor proudly described himself, rather prematurely, as a socialist “graybeard”, and affirmed his commitment to the socialist ideals he learned from soapboxers and Wobbly lumbermen. His refusal, on First Amendment grounds, to answer the questions of radical-hunting Congressional inquisitors in 1953 led to his conviction for contempt, a decision later reversed on appeal. The chief of the inquisitors, Senator Joseph McCarthy, recalled O’Connor as the “most contemptuous witness ever to appear” before the Senate’s red-scaring committee. A long-time civil-liberties activist, O’Connor chaired the Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (later known as the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation) from 1964 to 1976.

The story of Harvey O’Connor, and that of his wife and fellow writer, Jessie Lloyd O’Connor, is best told in their dual autobiography, *A Couple of Radicals* (forthcoming from Temple University Press). In that book, readers will find the life of a man who believed, as the late Fred Thompson sometimes put it, that there is no flaw in labor unionism that cannot be cured by wider, more-democratic, and more-militant organization.

Dave Roediger

VERA BUCH WEISBORD

Our friend Vera Buch Weisbord died at her home in Chicago September 6th at the age of 92.

Still in her teens when she joined the old Socialist Party, Vera Buch immediately gravitated to its left wing and, like many SPers in the days of Debs, “proudly carried the red card” of the IWW as well. A “regular” at the weekly meetings at the union’s waterfront hall in New York, she worked in the needle trades and immersed herself in the vital revolutionary culture of the time. She read widely, in poetry as well as politics, heard Big Bill Haywood speak, and admired the dance and ideas of Isadora Duncan.

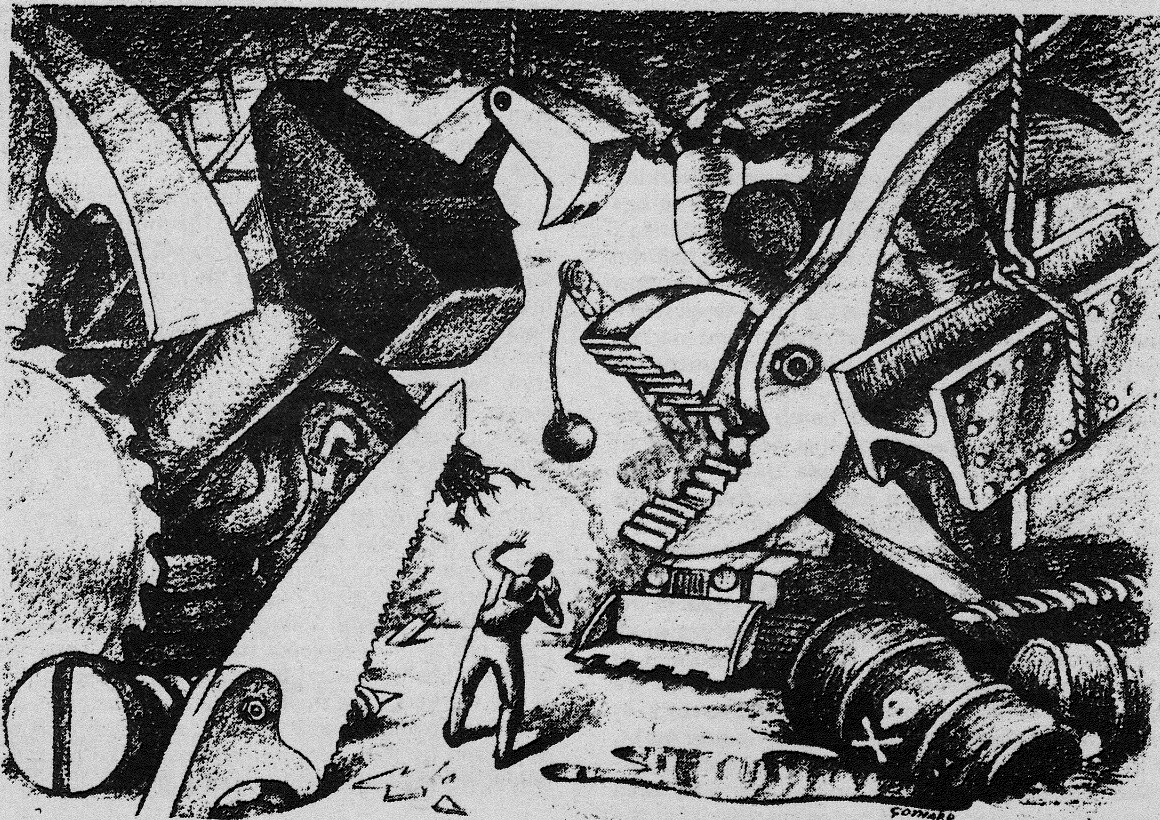
Excited by the Russian Revolutions of 1917, she was one of many Wobs who joined what others liked to call the “Comical Party”, but left it after a few years, disgusted with its factionalism and corruption. She was active in the historic 1926 woolen-mill strike in Passaic, New Jersey (where she met her husband, Albert Weisbord) and played an especially-important role in the great textile strike in Gastonia, North Carolina three years later.

An independent revolutionary socialist in her later years, on good terms with radicals of many tendencies and particularly active in civil-rights agitation, Vera Weisbord found time to write novels, short stories, and poetry (one of her poems was included in Marcus Graham’s *Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry* as long ago as 1929), and also took up painting. Her autobiography, *A Radical Life* (1977), adds appreciably to our understanding of the radical labor movement of this century.

FR

ALAN JUST

Word has reached the editorial offices that former GST Alan Just succumbed to a heart attack last August. Fellow Worker Al served as General Secretary-Treasurer from 1969 to 1970, and was previously chairman of the General Executive Board. Al took part in a number of organizing drives, including the Yakima apple harvest in the mid-’60s. Though Al had been inactive with the organization since leaving Chicago, the *Industrial Worker* staff express their sympathy with his family on his untimely passing.





DIRECTORY

of IWW Branches & Delegates

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ALASKA. Ruth Sheridan, Delegate, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage 99508. ★ Barry Roderick, Delegate, Box 748, Douglas 99824.

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COLORADO. Gary Cox, Delegate, Box 478, Johnstown 80534.

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GEORGIA. Atlanta IWW Group, PO Box 54766, Atlanta 30308-0766, 404-257-1838.

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MARYLAND. Baltimore IWW Group, PO Box 33528, Baltimore 21218.

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MICHIGAN. Southeast Michigan General Membership Branch, 42 South Summit, Ypsilanti 48197. 313-483-3478. Meetings second Monday of each month at 7:30 pm in Room 4001 of the Michigan Union. ★ University Cellar I.U. 660 Job Branch, 425 South Summit, Ypsilanti, 48197. ★ People's Warehouse I.U. 660 Job Branch, c/o Sarah Rucker, 727 West Ellsworth Road, Ann Arbor 48104. ★ Delegate, 415 Ethel, Grand Rapids 49506. ★ Delegate, 1101 Cottage Row, Hancock 49930.

MINNESOTA. Minneapolis-St. Paul General Membership Branch (Nancy A. Collins, Delegate), PO Box 2245, St. Paul 55102. Meetings third Wednesday of each month.

MONTANA. Western Montana General Membership Branch Hall, 415 North Higgins, Room 104, Missoula. Open Monday through Saturday, 12-5. 800-443-5458 or 406-721-3000. A. L. Nurse, Delegate. Address all correspondence to IWW Branch, PO Box 8562, Missoula 59807.

NEW YORK. New York General Membership Branch, Box 183, New York 10028. ★ Rochelle Semel, Delegate, PO Box 172, Fly Creek 13337. 607-293-6489 or 212-662-8801. ★ Jackie Panish, Delegate, PO Box 3304, Church Street Station, New York 10008-3304. 212-868-1121. ★ John Hansen, 302 Avenue C, Brooklyn 11218. ★ Henry Pfaff, Delegate, 77 Eckhart, Buffalo 14207. 716-877-6073. ★ Robert Young, Delegate, Box 920, Wingdale 12594. ★ Joe O'Shea, Delegate, Winkler's Farm, Towner's Road, Carmel 10512.

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Great Britain

Delegate, 13 Wolsey Street off Heslington Road, York, YO 5BQ, England.

WOBBLY T-SHIRTS AVAILABLE

The San Francisco GMB is selling red Wobbly T-shirts with a black logo and "Industrial Workers of the World" on them. They have some small, some medium, and lots of large and extra large. They're asking \$10 plus postage.

Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON! THERE CAN BE NO PEACE SO LONG AS HUNGER AND WANT ARE FOUND AMONG MILLIONS OF WORKING PEOPLE AND THE FEW, WHO MAKE UP THE EMPLOYING CLASS, HAVE ALL THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE.

BETWEEN THESE TWO CLASSES A STRUGGLE MUST GO ON UNTIL THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZE AS A CLASS, TAKE POSSESSION OF THE EARTH AND THE MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION, AND ABOLISH THE WAGE SYSTEM.

WE FIND THAT THE CENTERING OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES INTO FEWER AND FEWER HANDS MAKES THE TRADE UNIONS UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE EVER GROWING POWER OF THE EMPLOYING CLASS. THE TRADE UNIONS FOSTER A STATE OF AFFAIRS WHICH ALLOWS ONE SET OF WORKERS TO BE PITTED AGAINST ANOTHER SET OF WORKERS IN THE SAME INDUSTRY, THEREBY HELPING DEFEAT ONE ANOTHER IN WAGE WARS. MOREOVER, THE TRADE UNIONS AID THE EMPLOYING CLASS TO MISLEAD THE WORKERS INTO THE BELIEF THAT THE WORKING CLASS HAVE INTERESTS IN COMMON WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS.

THESE CONDITIONS CAN BE CHANGED AND THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING CLASS UPHOLD ONLY BY AN ORGANIZATION FORMED IN SUCH A WAY THAT ALL ITS MEMBERS IN ANY ONE INDUSTRY, OR IN ALL INDUSTRIES IF NECESSARY, CEASE WORK WHENEVER A STRIKE OR LOCKOUT IS ON IN ANY DEPARTMENT THEREOF, THUS MAKING AN INJURY TO ONE AN INJURY TO ALL.

INSTEAD OF THE CONSERVATIVE MOTTO, "A FAIR DAY'S WAGE FOR FAIR DAY'S WORK," WE MUST INSCRIBE ON OUR BANNER THE REVOLUTIONARY WATCHWORD, "ABOLITION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM."

IT IS THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS TO DO AWAY WITH CAPITALISM. THE ARMY OF PRODUCTION MUST BE ORGANIZED, NOT ONLY FOR THE EVERY-DAY STRUGGLE WITH CAPITALISTS, BUT ALSO TO CARRY ON PRODUCTION WHEN CAPITALISM SHALL HAVE BEEN OVERTHROWN. BY ORGANIZING INDUSTRIALLY WE ARE FORMING THE STRUCTURE OF THE NEW SOCIETY WITHIN THE SHELL OF THE OLD.

CALL FOR COPY

FW Lee Cornelison is putting together an anthology of Wobbly poetry. If you are or have been a member, and have some poems lying around in a desk drawer that you haven't tried to get published because they're "too radical" or "too angry", send them to Oke Doke Press, c/o Lee Cornelison, PO Box 290, Snoqualmie, Washington 98065.

Announcing the IWW Oral History Project

Eager to devise more effective means by which the lessons of IWW history can be passed on to younger fellow workers continuing the struggle today, several of us have started an IWW Oral History Project.

It is our aim to arrange systematic interviews with all the old-timers in our union, as well as with some former members and, in a few cases, deceased members' relatives who may have important information.

In addition, we urge old-timers to send us written reminiscences of their lives, and especially of their involvement in the IWW. A voluminous literature on Wobbly history exists, but major gaps remain. In particular we need to know more about IWW activity from the mid-1920s through the loss of the Cleveland shops in 1950.

We would also welcome photographs, correspondence, old dues-books, buttons and other memorabilia pertaining to the history of our Union.

As we proceed, pertinent excerpts from interviews will be published in the *Industrial Worker*. Eventually we hope that a full-length book—a collective autobiography of the IWW—will result from this effort.

We would like to hear from any fellow workers and friends interested in helping with this project.

Dave Roediger X334539
Franklin Rosemont X322339
Sal Salerno X321089

Send correspondence to Oral History Project,
c/o IWW, 3435 N. Sheffield, Rm. 202, Chicago 60657.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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BOOKS

FOR UNION PEOPLE

IWW PUBLICATIONS

- ☐ One Big Union (about the IWW) 1.25
- ☐ The General Strike (by Ralph Chaplin) 2.50
- ☐ IWW Songs: The Little Red Songbook 2.50
- ☐ Collective Bargaining Manual. 2.50
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Thousand Years (LP record—no discount) . . . 8.50
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- ☐ A Worker's Guide to Direct Action.
50¢ from New York IWW, P.O. Box 183, NY 10028.
- ☐ Fellow Union Member.
10¢ each; 5-15 for 5¢ each; 16-500, 3¢ each; over 500, 2¢ from Tacoma/Olympia IWW, 2115 S. Sheridan, Tacoma, WA 98405.
- ☐ Introduction to the IWW.
10¢ each; bulk rate 40%, prepaid, from San Francisco IWW, P.O. Box 40485, San Francisco, California 94140.
- ☐ Solidarity Bulletin (monthly publication)
\$10 a year from Vancouver IWW, P.O. Box 34334, Station D., Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6J 4P3.
- ☐ Amnesty for British Miners (enamel and gold buttons)
\$10 each from Chicago IWW Branch, 3435 North Sheffield, Suite 202, Chicago, IL 60657. (All proceeds to British miners.)

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There's a Reason WHY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE WORKERS REPUBLIC WILL TRIUMPH

BRIEF . . .

CHICAGO TEACHERS STRIKE

the ninth time in 16 years, Chicago public-school teachers walked the picket lines in September, joined by other school-employee unions. The union sought a new contract with a 10% pay raise the first year and a second. The Chicago Board of Education offered a 5% salary cut by approving a budget calling for all teachers to take three unpaid days off.

BENZENE EXPOSURE CUT

September 1st, the Labor Department ordered a reduction of exposure to benzene, culminating a decade-long battle over how to reduce leukemia among some 240,000 workers who breathe its fumes. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration said industries would be given five months to reduce on-the-job exposure from the currently-allowed 100 parts per million to an average one part per million over an eight-hour workday. About 95 of the 100 thousand workers who face daily exposure to benzene are likely to develop leukemia under the standards proposed.

Businesses engaged in the distribution and sale of gasoline are exempted from the regulations. Government officials indicate that exemptions might cover as many as 100,000 exposures. OSHA tried to impose the lower standards through emergency regulations in 1977, but a federal appeals court set aside the new standards because the agency had not done a cost-benefit analysis that they would cost the fuel companies versus the risk of workers' lives that would be spared. In 1980, the Supreme Court upheld the appeal court's action.

In spite of the companies' and courts' evaluation of the seriousness of their lives, workers exposed to benzene are content to wait eight years for government action rather than take job action themselves.

HEALTH-CARE WORKERS WORST PAID

Recent reports have stated that wages for home attendants make up 89% of the Medicaid home-care budget. This means the budget is small and the workers are underpaid.

In the fall of 1985, the Hunter College School of Social Work in New York, in co-operation with Local 1199 Hospital and Health Care Employees Union, conducted a survey among New York home-care workers. The findings: 99% of the workers are women; 85% (the median age is 47); 70% are black, and 10% are Hispanic; nearly half (46%) are immigrants, primarily from Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The typical worker is the primary head of household and has three or four children.

The most-common salary was less than \$5,000 a year. Employment is not guaranteed, when a client dies, the worker is unemployed until she is assigned to a new assignment. Not surprisingly, severe economic hardship also was found: some 80% of the workers were unable to afford adequate housing, 35% were frequently unable to afford enough food for their families, and 50% reported that they sometimes lacked food for food.

Furthermore, employment instability tends to eliminate eligibility for even the minimal health benefits provided. A third of the workers were ineligible for benefits at the time of the interview; and workers as a group had health-insurance coverage for the 92% of the problems for which medical care had been received the last year, including such afflictions as cancer, hypertension, stroke, and diabetes.

SERVICE WORKERS STRATEGY CONFERENCE

Hundreds of service workers, representing the fastest-growing and worst-paid sector of the US economy, met in Washington DC the last week in September for a strategy conference.

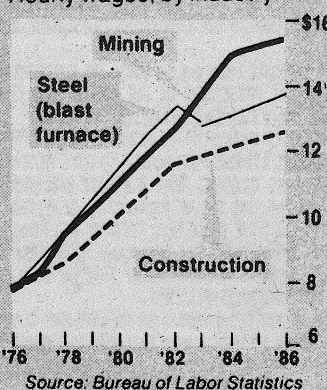
Service has become a catchall description for workers in non-manufacturing industries. It applies to everything from diverse as cooking hamburgers in fast-food restaurants and working in high-paid occupations like investment banking. Typical of the conference participants, was Kitty Weis of Milwaukee, who had been on welfare because she was unable to support her five-year-old daughter on the five-dollar-a-month salary she earned as a secretary at a private investigative agency. Most of the people at the conference were clerical, or maintenance workers—occupations being mainly women, members of minority groups, and older people.

Service workers said they had to accept part-time employment. Others complained of low-paying jobs that offered little or no health insurance or benefits.

The Service Employees International Union is the largest and fastest-growing union in the AFL-CIO. Many conference participants said they thought strikes and legislation offered better redress than collective bargaining, mentioning proposed legislation that would raise the minimum wage, provide minimum health care, and offer parental leave for both women and child-care benefits.

Coal Miners' Pay Exceeds Some Other Workers' . . .

Hourly wages, by industry.



SETTLEMENT AWAITED IN AIDS VICTIM'S JOB LOSS

Broward County, Florida has tentatively agreed to pay \$19,500 to the estate of a county library clerk who was dismissed after it was discovered that he had AIDS. Donald Fanus, a mail clerk at the main library in Fort Lauderdale, was dismissed on December 31st, 1984, and died on September 12th, 1985. In return for the settlement, which must be approved by the County Commission, his estate will drop its 20-million-dollar federal civil-rights suit against the County and its top administrators.

WHY ARE THEY HOMELESS?

The one characteristic the US homeless have in common is that they are poor. If they and their friends and relatives had decent jobs, most of them would not be on the streets. But unemployment went from 5% in 1970 to 10% in 1982, and a rate of 7% is now viewed as something to cheer about. For many who work, real wages are shrinking; for those who don't, the chances of getting a decent job diminish year by year. Some 44% of the jobs created between 1979 and 1984 pay poverty-level wages.

At the same time, the economic restructuring of cities has diminished affordable housing. Yerba Buena and South of Market in San Francisco, Presidential Towers in Chicago, the 42nd Street redevelopment project in New York, and many other recent enterprises all contribute to replacing housing for the poor with housing for the rich. Public housing is no longer being built. The most this government has been able to come up with, besides Reagan's remarks about "the homeless who are homeless, you might say, from choice", was some money to repair existing housing and a bill for emergency shelters. But a society that depends on the private market is not about to give much to those too poor to contribute to a landlord's profits or a builder's sales.

INCREASING WORKER DISSATISFACTION WITH AQUINO GOVERNMENT

Filipino workers are showing increasing dissatisfaction with the Aquino Government in response to increasing repression. An August 14th announcement by the Government of an 18% fuel-price hike caused a series of protests. In mid-August, transport workers staged a walkout that slowed business in Manila. As the protests spread, drivers walked off their jobs in Davao and Cebu City as well as in a number of urban centers in the Southern Luzon region of Bicol.

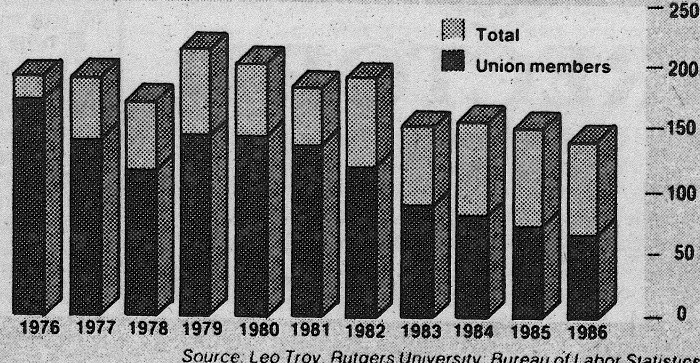
On August 26th the May First Movement Union called a successful one-day strike against the fuel-price hike. Thousands of transport workers, telephone operators, teachers, and government and factory workers joined the strike. Demonstrations were held in a number of cities, and police used riot sticks, water cannons, and guns to break some up. More than a hundred people were arrested and at least four were wounded, some by gunshots.

Aquino finally announced a reduction of duties on imported oil, and recommended that the Energy Regulatory Board cut consumer prices—which it did, although the prices for gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products remain somewhat higher than they were before August 14th.

Some 10,000 protesters stopped traffic in Manila on September 21st to protest the military killing of Bayan leader Keandro Alejandro. The Aquino Government is increasingly turning to the Military to crush rebellion in the countryside, where land distribution remains an explosive issue. The Government's former preference for paramilitary terror rather than direct military terror to quell peasant insurgency had caused dissatisfaction among some elements of the Military, leading to several attempts at a military coup.

...But the United Mine Workers Union Is Losing Members

While the number of domestic mine workers is decreasing, the number of dues-paying U.M.W. members is dropping faster. In thousands.



AMERICAN INMATES REACH RECORD HIGH

The number of Americans in federal and state prisons reached a record high last year, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The BJS reports that since 1980 the prison population has increased 66% to a total of 546,659 prisoners last year. The state with the most prisoners was California, with 59,484 inmates. The number of women in prison has grown at a faster rate than the number of men each year since 1981, to a total of 26,610 women last year.

PITY THE POOR BOSSES

At the same time that workers' real wages have been falling, a new study from the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that wages and benefits for executives, administrators, and managers—calculated on an hourly basis—rose by an average of 4.3% (before inflation) over the last year, compared to a meager 2.1% hike for blue-collar workers. Continuing a four-year trend, wage and benefit hikes for unionized workers were less than half as much as those going to unorganized workers: 1.7% compared to 3.5%. But despite that difference, union members still earn an average of \$119 a week more than non-union workers, because of gains won in earlier years.

But in spite of high salaries, cushy jobs, and outrageous bonuses, life isn't easy at the top. A wave of layoffs and firings is rampaging through the ranks of chief executive officers and other such parasites. Dozens of these high-priced leeches are being dumped overboard in the wake of corporate mergers and take-overs—thrown on the unemployment lines with the rest of us poor slobs.

Of course, they're not about to hit the streets. Four million in severance pay can do quite a bit to ease the pain of being fired. That's about what former CBS chairman Thomas Wyman is scheduled to rake in—on top of the \$1.1 million in salary and bonuses he "earned" for the nine months he worked last year at CBS.

A few other examples: Michael Bergerac picked up a cool 35 million from Revlon when he was fired in 1985. William Haselton got 12 million for stepping down as Saint Regis chairperson after the company was bought out by Champion International (he now works as Champion's vice-chairman). ABC handed two executives 3.8 million each when the network was bought by Capital Cities Communications last year.

At least 35 of the country's 100 largest industrial companies handed out these so-called golden parachutes in 1986. Far be it from me to envy these parasites for the largesse they're able to get from their former employers. But perhaps the rest of us wage slaves—who do work much more necessary than do these desk jockeys—might want to organize ourselves to see if we could get similar terms. The employers will no doubt claim it's too expensive to lay us off at such rates—but the choice is theirs (unless, of course, we take it into our minds to take over industry and run it in our interests).

WHY WE WANT YOU TO JOIN THE IWW

The IWW was started 80 years ago by men and women in various unions who saw the need to modernize old union structures. It has a proud pioneering history of getting workers of many languages and skills to take joint action, extending unionism to new industries and areas, and developing new tactics to meet new situations.

We took the name Industrial Workers of the World because even 80 years ago workers everywhere needed to resist being used against each other, either to menace each other's pay or (in wartime) to kill each other's kids. Today transnational corporations are using us against each other in just such ways. Collective bargaining keeps running up against that fact.

The labor movements of the world today need to modernize their structures and practices to avoid being used against each other both inside and across national boundaries. Your participation in the IWW, whether you bargain through some other union or not, can help accomplish this immense task.

For a five-dollar initiation fee and \$5 a month dues, you can be a member of the IWW and proud of that fact. By active participation in our efforts you can quit being part of the problem that menaces mankind, and become part of the solution instead.

JOIN THE UNION
OF YOUR CLASS